

BY AUTHORITY.

Is conformity with the provisions of "An Act for the Protection of Parties to Contracts authorized by Section 1417 of the Civil Code," approved July 29th, 1872, Rev. J. Pahio has this day been appointed t take acknowledgments under said Act in Hilo, Hawaii. FERD. W. HUTCHISON,

Minister of the Interior INTERIOR OFFICE, Sept. 27, 1872.

Wren a view to afford every facility to parties desimus of profitably and securely investing small sums. of money, Bonds of the Hawaiian Government of the several values of \$100, \$200, \$500, and \$1,000 bearing interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum payable semi-annually will be issued at Par to all persons applying for them at the Treasury, for terms of not less than 5, nor more than 20 years. ROBERT STIRLING,

Minister of Finance DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Sept 20th, 1872. 2-m

The state of the s
The following persons have been commissioned as Tax Collectors: For
HAWAII-
Hilo
PunaT. E. Eldarts
Kan L. E. Swain
S. Kous Moses Barrett
N From P P Cook

	S. Kous Moses Barret
	N. KonsT. E. Cool
	S. KohalaS. F. Chillingworth
	N. Kohala C. F. Har
	Hamakus
M	AUI
	Labaina L. Ahole
	WailukuH. Kuihelan
	MakawaoN. Kepoika
	Hana
M.	D. Kaopeshins
	HC

MIRRET BO COLUMN TO STATE	TANK DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF PARTY OF
Hans	M. Kahans
MOLOKAT AND LANAL	D, Kaopeal
OAHC	
Honolulu	
Ewa and Waisnay	J. Komeikehn
Waislun	
Koolanloa	
Kooluupoko	
KAUAT-	
#157083C1	A. S. Wil

... Kabu Kanoa ROBBERT STIRLING, Finance Department, Sept. 25, 1872. 38-2m

Libre...

Kelon.

Walmen.

Mn. S. N. Emenson has this day been appointed an Agent for taking and certifying the acknowledgments to Instruments for the Island of Oahn THOMAS BROWN.

Registrar of Public Conveyances. Register Office, Sept. 23, 1873. FEED, W. HUTCHISON

Our Correspondents.

"THE second of a series of articles on the subject werk, is sufficiently pronounced and radical in its that class of sensational writers, who, some three or four years ago, when this journal was in other hunds, ran such a tilt at planters and plantations in these columns. We couless to no little surprise in of performing his promises. It is to be observing our contemporary's course at this junc-

—or were it possible to be surprised—at any thing which the versatile and many sided writers of the Advertiser may see fit to put into their paper, we must confess that we should have been surprised, nay, astonished, upon reading the editorial, of which the above are the opening sentences. Indeed, for a wonder, they are surprised at the course of the GAZETTE in "this matter" as they say, and then go on to show our great culpability in permitting a correspondence in this paper which takes the liberty to criticise-not the labor system-the status of the different classes of laborers in this country, and to point out how, in the opinion of the writer, a more abundant supply of labor may be procured at home. We have not commented upon the ideas expressed by our correspondent, nor do we feel called upon to do so-neither have we commented upon the letters of another correspondent upon the same subject, who evidently takes a different view from the one in question, for the same reason-it gentlemanly language, and no one can say but that both of our correspondents have observed this rule. Whether the propositions made by them are practicatelligent and thinking public, every one all the articles and letters published in both papers on this important question; they can judge for themselves as to the

"Labor and Population" is not sour grapes to the Advertiser; and to relieve our minds on the subject, we would modwriter in his comments upon our "loosely written " correspondence.

and population is the most important we are led to believe. Again some, while willing worthy members of the community. country to-day. It is a question which for reform is to invite rain, that the immediate should be a sufficiency of labor to carry on large 1848 Taylor 1,302,238. Opposition 1,515,173

should have the right freely to express his views notwithstanding those views DIRECTOR OF THE GOVERNMENT PRESS may differ from those of others. Every suggestion made, either wise or unwise, does its share of good by inducing thought in other minds. It is true that it is sometimes unpleasant to be disagreed with on matters of great importance, most men are more or less intolerant in this respect. It is no less true that a fair, candid and gentlemanly discussion of a subject between those who honestly disagree, is more apt to lead to a just and wise conclusion than no discussion at all, and certainly much more apt to do so than when the gag is attempted to be used by the party which either may be or may consider itself to be the strongest. Vituperation and what is called "bounce" never yet, as we believe, made one willing or constant convert to any cause-from selfinterest or through fear men have apparently changed their views, but from changes so brought about but little good has ever accrued to any cause-unless, perchance, it have been the one from

which the man has been converted. We repeat, the columns of this paper are, as they ever have been, open to all those who wish to express their ideas on this question. It is desirable that all sides should be heard in order that the public may be enabled to judge for themselves of the merits of the views held by different persons.

Cruelty to Animals.

We have before spoken of the unnecessarv cruelty sometimes exercised towards animals in shipping them on board of our coasters from the various landings from which they are taken for transportation to Honolulu. We have seen but little, comparatively, of this business, but the ehu little we have seen has been sufficient to impress us with the idea that if we had a Bergh amongst us who would make it his business to suppress unnecessary cruelty to the dumb brutes he would find a field of great usefulness. It is a fact that at .. S. W. Wilcox nearly every point in the Kingdom from ...J. K. Smith which cattle are procured, difficulties are ...G. B. Rowell presented to shippers which render it necessary to put animals to more inconvenience and suffering than a humane man can well look upon without shuddering. We were glad to observe yesterday

afternoon, before the departure of the Kilauea, conspicuously posted up in different parts of the vessel, notices signed by the agent, Mr. Wilder, warning all persons employed on the steamer against unnecessary rough handling or cruelty to live stock, and requesting any witness of such ill-treatment to report the same to of 'Labor and Population,' in the GAZETTE of this him. The best of it is, he declares his intention to prosecute the offender to "the extent of the law." This is a step in the right direction, more particularly so, as it is well known that Mr. W. is in the habit hoped that owners and agents of our sailing coasters, will follow this good exam-Ir it were worth while to be surprised, him on the deck of a vessel which is rolling and tumbling about, though at times necessary, is quite cruel enough, and one cannot look upon it without pitving the mimal. But to see a poor brute joisted on board with one or both horns knocked off, a leg broken perhaps, through carelessness, is sufficient to raise the indignation of the most indifferent and hardhearted spectator.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Notice to Correspondents. -- Every person in terested in the welfare of this Kingdom has a right to express his opinions in this paper. However, it is understood that the Editor is not esponsible for the opinions expressed by any corres-

[Communicated.]-No. 3. Labor and Population.

solution of the labor question. If the whole | history does not justify such expectations. has not been necessary. Every citizen area of this group of islands is to be divided has a right to express his views through into large sugar estates, and each estate imports the columns of this paper so long as his its contract laborers from the quarter of the opinions are expressed in moderate and globe where they are to be had for the least outopinion is perhaps a correct one. But will the opulation thus massed be the foundation upon which to base hopes for the upbuilding of a new influence for the civilization of the Pacific.

for publication he would not have caused profitably separated and cut up into sections.

etand; but upon looking abroud and carefully studying the rise and progress of movements in their own account and profit instead of for hire. Europe, Great Britain, and America, having for I look spon at as impossible that the Governthe laboring classes of those countries, one must

I can not think it wise to graft new laborers ovement, seems to me folly. It is noticeable that the character of the native laborer has degenerated in the last fifteen years, is now degenerating, and is it fair to expect that the introluction of numbers, large or small, of the laboring class of heathendom as co-laborers upon our plantations, is to exert an elevating influence? Nothing decides the character of a people more then the form and determination of labor."

If our present policy in relation to the native laborer is to be adhered to, it may bring gain to the individual planter, but it must inevitably work ruin to the State.

Wrote the Rev. Dr. Channing to Henry Clay,

apon the question of the annexation of Texas to the United States: "Whoever studies modern history with any care must discover in it a steady, growing movement towards one most inperesting result-I mean, towards the elevation of the laboring class of society. This is not a recent accidental turn of human affairs. We can race its beginning in the feudal times, and its slow advances in subsequent periods, until it has become the master movement of our age. Is it not plain, that those who toil with their bands and whose productive industry is the spring of all wealth, are rising from the condition of beasts of burden to which they were once reduced, to the consciousness, intelligence, self-respect, and proper happiness of men? Is it not the strong tendency of our times to diffuse among the many the improvements once confined to the few ? He who overlooks this has no comprehension of the great work of Providence, or of the most signal ature of his times; and is this an age for efforts extend and perpetuate an institution, the very object of which is to keep down the laborer, and to make him a machine for another's gratification?" If this was true in 1837, how much more is it so in 1872. When we would perpetuate our present labor system and upon it hope to erect a rosperous State, we have two ideas in direct antagonism. They will not, they can not, be conciled. Better far that we should attempt to eliminate the errors that have so beset our labor system. Reforms will cost less when we lead and direct them, than when they come upon us and bear us down before their irresistible march. For reform must come. The world moves, and Hawaii can not expect to block its

To bring about the needed reform must be the work of Government. The individual planter can not be relied upon. Men interested in large undertakings are prone to selfishness. The question of profits eclipses that of the rights of individuals. Most decidedly so when the rights are

sneered at as mere matters of sentiment. When so much power was placed in the hands of Masters, a counter-check should have been in the control of the Government. In the countries where the leading features of our labor system btain, particularly in the British Colonies of the West Indies and South America, a Commissioner power is given. It is his duty to visit plantame A most complete rade of laws and room, home and the most assidness care of lay checks were considered necessary to counter- tained until the last, when balance the power of the masters. In spite of all precautions, abuses have crept in until they my mind it is not at all surprising that abuses wiped away." exist where power is placed so completely in the

The generally expressed opinion is that the | the prosecution of one industrial pursuit, and | Navy refer to the cordial welcome they received problem of population will be solved with the that the cultivation and manufacture of surgar; from Mrs. Coan! As a missionary help-meet to

(Communicated.)-No. 2. Hawaii Nel.

Mr. Epiron: In my former letter I took a lay-and this will be the governing motive-the | hasty glance at some of the evils that threaten our existence as a nation, and since that was written, two other persons, while writing on Labor and Population, have incidentally touched a empire? Will not such a society consist of but part of the same subject. I can not agree with ble or impracticable; whether their statements are overdrawn or underdrawn, it is tives, and the very poor, without that element of tion should take precedence of labor, or that the not our province to say. We have an in- society upon which the prosperity of a State | question is exclusively one for the statesman, mainly depends, the great middle class? We because the introduction of labor solves, proof whom, we hope, has read or will read shall have, under such a condition of affairs, a tanto, the question of recruiting the population mere bandful, comparatively, of very wealthy es- from a foreign source, and not only that, but, if tate owners, an aristocracy of wealth, and a very imported to a sufficient extent, it would afford large number of poverty-stricken, untutored in- the means of remedying every evil enumerated borers, and as a necessity growing out of such a in my last letter. When it was found desirable condition of society, an oligarchical form of gov- to make the West India Islands and the South-But really, it has suggested itself to us ernment under which, in this period of the world's ern States of America productive, negroes were whether or not the correspondence on history, I have my doubts whether it is possible forcibly taken to labor on their plantations; for a State to rise to any eminence, much less to those negroes were the germ of the present become the centre from which shall radiate an laboring population or proletariate of those countries. That method of procuring labor and pop-We are told that we have no lands to offer to ulation has passed away, never, it is to be hoped, estly ask the responsible man, (whoever immigrants, that our territory is held by a few to be revived; but we now see laborers by he may be), whether, if the correspon- proprietors in large districts running from the thousands, free men, carried willingly from one dence in question had been offered to him sea to the mountain tops, which can not be part of the world to another, wherever their services may be required. When the term of it to be published in the Advertiser? Then the new comers can not hope to be land- their contracts is completed, if they have And further, if he had taken occasion to holders, but serfs, their condition to be mitigated been well treated, some will naturally renew comment on the letter would be not have under the influence of our superior civilization them, while others, more enterprising, will seek The "glorious and prosperous State" which we to enter into business on their own account, and eligible to vote do so at the presidential elections commented favorably? We think that if these questions were candidly and to whiten the Pacific," is to rear its pillars upon to whiten the Pacific, is to rear its pillars upon to whiten the Pacific, is to rear its pillars upon to whiten the Pacific is to rear its pillars upon to whiten the Pacific is to rear its pillars upon to whiten the Pacific is to rear its pillars upon to whiten the Pacific is to rear its pillars upon to whiten the Pacific is to rear its pillars upon to whiten the Pacific is to rear its pillars upon to whiten the population and prosperity of the country. truthfully answered, (but dear reader we the corner stone of seridom. Verily, I had the true solution of the problem now before us; shall never know the truth about it), we thought that such visious and dreams were formight hope to come to a tolerably good ever dissipated by the "logic of events" in the operation here, although it is, and must be, very we are entering into a new political campaign, understanding as to the sincerity of the United States between the years 1860 and 1864. slow in its development. Many of our small we have compiled the popular vote of the country There be those who believe that reforms are storekeepers and artisans, as well as the market for President since 1836, giving in the first coneeded in the treatment of our native labor- gardeners, are of the coolie class who have faith. lumn the vote for the successful candidate, with Unquestionably this subject of labor and population is the most important and population is the most important

passionately—every one being alike inter- After fairly considering the statements made, should be afforded to those who possess the neces- 1856 Buchanan...1.858,232...Opposition...., 2,216,221 ested in solving the problems it presents one feels in a quandary as to where to make a sary ability and entoprise to enable them to become producers when in a position to work for

> their aim the reform of abuses practiced upon ment should, as Mr. Dole seems to think, conduct the measure of immigration alone; it can believe that the action is to be general, and it is not bring foreigners here as settlers, or support, well that we "mark time" in readiness for the or find occupation for them when they are brought; this must be done by individuals personally interested, and acting in concert; what upon our labor system: to do so and expect im- the Government can do is to second the efforts of agriculturists and others requiring supplies of labor, give them its countenance and support in the legitimate introduction of new blood into the country, introduce and advocate in the Legislature such measures as shall tend to bring our waste and unoccupied lands into cultivation, and faithfully carry out all existing, and especially sanitary laws. When it has done this, it has nocomplished all it can: the rest must be left to private enterprise.

Is the writer on this subject in the GAZETTE a stranger, that he asks what is the reason that natives can be found to work on the guano islands, or in the whaling fleet, but not on the plantations? In the first place the question is not fairly stated, and in the second, if he is not new among us, he ought to know that the reason why some prefer the guano islands or the whaling fleet to the plantations is, not that the planter are tyrants and monsters of imquity, but because the sum of sixty or seventy dollars advance. placed at once time in the hands of the young or thoughtless, with the prospect of a similar sun at the expiration of perhaps a year, not to speak of the excitement of a foreign voyage, is too tempting a bait to be resisted. The truth is, the greater part of the population is engaged either on its own private enterprises, or on the plantations, and they are comparatively few who seek

temporary foreign employment. Mr. Dole is perhaps correct in his belief that with our present population we have reached our greatest amount of export, but he appears to ave failed in discovering any remedy to restore our waning fortunes. Now, if the capital created the country, instead of being sent out of it or employment elsewhere, were embarked in new perations here, if it were devoted to the introuction of a laboring population and the estabishment of new plantations, for which we have ample room, our difficulties would vanish, our ndependence would be preserved, and our national prosperity would go on progressively increasing; we should see thriving little towns grow up about the plantations, as is now the case in the districts of Makawao and Wailuku. thousands not connected with them being bene fitted by their mere existence.

This is a question for the consideration of our ecessful planters and merchants-if they employ their surplus capital in the judicious extenon of their enterprises, or in enabling others to embark in new ones, our prosperity will be assured. On the efficient cultivation of the soil hancs our future, and it is to the interest of every mber of the community to promote it to the utmost, according to his means and lights.

I must conclude this communication by wishing God speed to the able and earnest writer in the P. C. Advertiser, who signs " Weltevreden; may his success in his undertaking equal his

Death of Mrs. Fidelia C. Coan.

By the last mail from Hawaii the sad intellihas been appointed, to whom almost arbitrary gence was received of the death of Mrs. Coan, wife of the Rev. Mr. Coan of Hilo. For severa tions, personally investigate the condition of the weeks this intelligence has been looked for, inlaborers, see that they are properly housed, fed, deed, it was hardly expected that she would have clothed, and cared for when sick. The Govern-reached the islands, while on her return from the ment fixes by ordinance the dietary table, classi- United States, more than one year ago. After fied as Ordinary, Coolie, and Hospital diet. To the fatigue of the journey by land and sea, she apply to compare these tables with ours would put us to revived while enjoying the quiet of her beautiful ployed on their vessels. To lash a bul; lations has been arranged, and any infringement During these closing months, disease has been ock's head to the side of a boat or seow, can be most summarily punished. In cases of gradually removing one prop after another, until to force him through the surf, and to hoist abuse of laborers, the Commissioner may cancel finally on Sabbath afternoon, Sept. 29th, the spithe contract by which he is held to service. Such rit took its-flight. Her consciousness was re-

> That comes beyond the moon, beyond the snn," have attracted the attention of the Imperial and assures all that she is passing from a world Government, and reforms are being enforced. To of sorrow to one of joy, where "all tears will be

> Mrs. F. C. Coan was born in Riga, New York hands of individuals, with no check upon the Feb. 17, 1810, and hence was 62 years old. Afwill or caprice as to the care of laborers, save ter acquiring a finished education, she engaged in teaching, in which employment she acquitted If this is to become a sugar-growing country, herself remarkably well. Soon after her marand the present outlook does not justify any riage with the Rev. Mr. Coan, she embarked for other conclusion, to increase production to any these islands and Hilo became her home, where great extent, foreign labor will be introduced, but she has lived since 1835, discharging, the duties fore importations commence we should institute of wife, mother, missionary, neighbor, friend, in a reforms. Let us not be led astray by the sound- manner to win the love, esteem and respect of ing term "population," except as it may be em- all. Her home has been one where many from braced in that of "labor." Let us give up the the sea and foreign lands have received such a idea of an Empire of the Pacific based upon a welcome as they will never forget. How often condition of labor and government incident to we have heard officers of the British and U. S. her husband, during his remarkable career of usefulness, she labored most untiringly and acceptably. Of her it might most truthfully be said, "The heart of her husband doth safely trust in

She came hither, in the distinctive character of a missionary, and as such her life will hear the closest scrutiny. For many years she taught a school for Hawaiian females, while her labors as associated with her husband as the pastor of the largest church on the islands, were unwearied, and admirably adapted to the condition of the native and foreign population of the district of

It is quite note-worthy that Mrs. Judd and Mrs. Coan should have passed away so near each other. They were both women of noble impulses, finished education, fine culture and christian ex- 20th S P Hanchett... perience, most nobly have they accomplished the work for which they came to these islands. Through a long course of years they have faithfully stood in their assigned positions, and now that they have passed away, their memories will 20th William Hughes Bartlett Saloon, Honoluli be exceedingly precious to wide circles of surviv-8. C. D. ing friends.

Honolulu, Oct. 8, 1872. THE POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.-AS among our American residents, sometimes, questions arise as to the popular vote for President in the United States for a number of years past we give a table, copied from the San Francisco Bulletin, showing the number of votes cast for the the table is also interesting as showing the enormous increase of population in that country since

1840 Harrison....1,974,303...Van Buren....1,128,303

It will be seen that from 1844 to 1869, inchsive, no less than four Presidents were elected by a minority vote of the people, though they had the requisite electoral majority. In 1844 Polk had a majority over Clay on the popular vote of only 37,370, while the Abelition vote to James G. Birney was 66.304. In 1848 Gen. Taylor had a majority of about 140,000 over Cass, but was in a minority of 150,000 against the combined rotes of Cass and Van Buren. In 1852 Pierce had but a slight majority over the oppo-In 1856 Buchanan was in a popular minority, as against Fremont and Filmore, of nearly 400,000, while in 1860 Lincoln, though baving a plurality of the popular vote, and a majority of the electoral, was in the minority as against the total vote of Douglas, Bell and Breckinridge. The total popular vote cast for President in 1836 was 1,501,298. In 1868 it was 5,716,688, having nearly quadrupled in thirty-two years. When we take into account the addition to our voting population since 1868, by the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, the removal of the disabilities of a large number of Southern rebels, and the natural growth of the country, we shall expect a total vote at the Presidential election

WE trust that the subject of "Labor and Population," which indeed, is a most important one to this Kingdom, will be thoroughly ventilated by the able writers who have taken hold of the subject, and that in the end harmonious and united action may be taken to secure both from the right source. We trust for instance, that La Paz will tell us where labor and population are to come from with as much certainty as he has told us of the origin of the Polynesian races.

PACKET LINES.

Time=Table of the Steamer Willauea."

October 14th .Circuit of Kanal Detober 28th Circuit of Hawali Tickets can only be secured at the Office. No credit October 28th. will be given for passage money.

32 SAM'L G. WILDER, Agent.

United States, New Zealand and Australia Mail Steamship Line,

For San Francisco. THE STEAMER IDAHO.

ALLE

Will leave on or about Saturday, October 19th For Auckland And Other New Zealand Ports, connecting at Anckland with Steamers for Sydney,

THE STEAMSHIP MED NEBRASKA Will leave on or about Saturday, October 19th,

Melbourne and Brisbase

TIME TABLE.

For SAN FRANCISCO, on or about ... Oct. 19th Saturday Dec. 14th For AUCKLAND, &c., on or about

ger Freight for the steamers will be received in a steamers' warehouse free of storage. Ber Passengers booked through at reduced rates to to ports in New Zealand and Australia

For freight or passage and all further information, H. HACKFELD & CO., For Victoria. V. I.

The Fine Bark Delaware ROLLINS, MASTER.

Will have Disputch for the above Port. Por Freight or Passage, apply to WALKER & ALLEN, Agents.

FOR HONGKONG THE NORTH GERMAN SHIP GEORGES & W. BEURENS - - - - Master. Will leave for above port on or about the 1st day of

For freight or passage, having sumodation apply to the Captain or H. HACKFELD & CO., Agents.

Licenses Expiring in September, 1872 Retail.

	MARKET C			
24	J Neill	. 69	44	24
24	Thos Tannatt	Fort	91	+4
5th	Mrs. Warren		Street	- 66
5th	Ho Cheung		44	46
5th	Il Bollman		.55	500
6th	H E Meintyre	ling at		10
7th	Asee & Achong, oor King	& Mauna	kenset	44
Sth	M T Dennell	King	10	867
9th	M S Grinbaum a Co	Zueen.	31	56:
9th	Ah Pai			50
10th	Geo C McLean	Nunanu i	it	49
10th	Chulan Bros	unanu st		98
15th	Ab 0n	faunakea	#±	14
15th	Hayrelden & Bros	ort	71	44
18th	Henry Bird B	lichard	99	18
19th	H	6	er:	49
21st	Ah Za	Kanmaka	pilli	**
22rd	Ah Liu	sunanu et		-64
24th	On Chongcor King	A Nuuan	u st. R:	nolulu
11	AWAIL			
Tet:	Chewhoon		Kahului	3 96
2nd	Alama			
Sth	W P Akan			
15th	Hapni & Son			
	Achana			
	AUI:		COMPANY.	
and the			441	CHANGE C
	W L Davis		**************************************	THER
34	OLOKAI:		7	THE PERSON NAMED IN
10th	E C Fountain		Kaun	nkakai

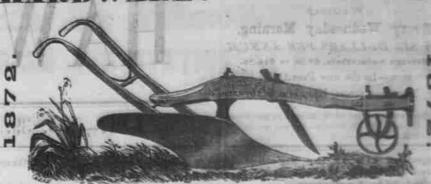
Wholesale. 7th Theo C Henck Fort st, Honolulu Retail Spirit. Fire-Arms.

21st H Bradley Butcher. Hotel st, ... Ulakohen, Honolulu .. King at, HAWAII: various candidates since 1836. As nearly all 18th Reed & Richardson.......Punahea, Hilo Horse. OATE: let C P Ward, Noz. 69, 76, 71 Honolulu C P Ward, No. 73..... Keaupolohiwa, No. 72.....

30th C Raymond ... Billiard. 24th Geo C Sidere Bank Exchange, Honolulu Boat.

HAWAII: 27th Kamipele. OAHU: Victualing.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!



CUTLERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

ACRICUTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

A GREAT ASSORTMENT OF HOLLOW-WARE!

Vin: Sauce Pans, Fry Pans, Tea Kettles, Iron Pots and Furnace Beslers, Galvanized Iron Tubs from 14 to 30 luches;

Galvanized Iron Buckets, 10, 11, 12, 13 inches,

Guns, Rifles, Pintols, Caps, Catridges, Powder, Shot and Salls.

Seine Twine and Wrapping Twine, Fish Hooks and Fish Lines. KEROSENE LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS!

Downer's and Devoe's best Kerosene Oil.

DIRECT FROM THEIR FACTORIES, EXPECTED SOON TO ARRIVE. Dealers desiring to purchase the GENUINE ARTICLE at a Low Figure, will forward their orders

We would also call the attention of Local and Country Dealers to our fresh stock of

HUBBUCK'S BEST PAINTS AND OILS!

Just Received, the Largest and Best Assortment in the Market.

Brushes of every kind and quality, Byam's 8 Card Matches, on hand and to Arrive.

PURE MANILA AND NEW ZEALAND CORDAGE,

Bits, Bridles and Spurs, Mule Collars and Hames,

Ox Chains, Trace Chains, Topsail Chains,

Bar Steel and Iron, Wrought Mails.

Cut and Wrought Spikes.

Now is the Time to Buy Goods at 30 per cent, below their Real Value, at the

Concrete Block, Nos. 95 and 97 King Street, Honolulu. DILLINGHAM & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

Marshal's Sale.

WILLIAM HILLEBRAND, Complainant.

PETER YOUNG KARO, Defendant. REFOLE ELISHA II. ALLEN, CHIEF usice of the Supreme Court, of Law and Equity I wallon Islands. Irine of a decree issued out of the Supreme Court, By virtue of a decree leaned out of the Supreme Centr, of Law and Equity of the Hawatian Islands, in favor of the above manuel complainant against Peter Young Kaso, the above named defendant for the sum of Few Thomson! Six Hunded and Seven 31-100, (24,007 12), I shall exposs for eale at Public Auction at the Court Hesise in Housialia, on SATURDAY, the Sulf day of October next, at 12 october noon, excepting the three lots described and situated in Labasina, Man, which lots will be sold in Labasina, on WEDNESPIAY the 14th of November, at 12 neces, all the right title and inter-

no tall of November, at 12 hosos, all the right title and infer-set of the said Peter Young Kaco in and to the following des-eribed parcels of real estate, is such portions thereof as may a measure to pay the above judgment and code, via: 1st. The isual se described in Kayal Petert 294, estimated on lamnakes street, Honolutu, Oahu, and being the marks per-ion of the Kaco premiers, the makai portion having been stroyed to Pubalahua. 2h. The ili of Kahawale, Honolulu, Oaliu, described in and Commission Award No. 829.

23. The 10 of Nabawale, Romainiz, Oalou, described in Land Commission Award No. 8520.

3d. The House let in Franko and Waisnase, Lahaina, Maul, described in Land Commission Award No. 5483. Agains 4, 4th. The House Let in Franko and Waisnase, Lahaina, Maul, described in Land Commission. Award No. 5483, Agains 8.

5th. The Ahupmas of Holokaa, Lahaina, Maul, described in Award of Land Commission. No. 8620.

6th. The Ahupmas of Waika, Kohala, Hawali, described in Royal Patent No. 1668, Ajana 8.

And also the Ahupmas of Waika, Kohala, Hawali, described in Royal Patent No. 1668. Ajana 4.

And also the Ahupmas of Waikahikahi, Prina, Hawali, described in Royal Patent No. 1668. Apana 4.

The foregoing parcels of land being the same as described in the deed of division by the helics of J Kaso and G Lalifalhi Kases, and being P. Y. Kasas'a part, the deed being duly resorted in the Registry Office in Hostolin, in Liber 16, pages 281, 282, 284.

All flat tract of land situated in Kohala, Hawali, known by the name of Auli, and described in Royal Patent No. 223, at present lessed to the Waimes Grazing Company at a rental of \$250 per annon.

All that for of least in Kuisakahus, Honeinku, Osha and de-

present lessed to the Wannes or some of the California of \$250 per annum.

All that lot of less in Kulankalma, Honelulu, Oshu and \$c-rilled in Royal Patent No. 1865.

All that ploce and parcel of familistinated in the III of Kohen-pa, Kapatana, Oshu, and describes in Award of Land Commission No. 8315, Apres I, part I, and for which an allosinal

little has been granted.
All that but of land in Lahaina described in Award of Land
Commission No. \$515, situated in Peakle and containing a
reads and 10 rods, being the premiers formerly used as a Hall
by the Odd Fellows of Lakadas.

The four last pieces of hand having been devised to F. X.
Kaeu by Kooul Ana, whose Will was duly entered of products
in the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands, together with
all the rights, privileges and appartainences and buildings in
the same belonging unless and judgment interest cate
of and no face and commissions be necessity and for of and my fees and commussions be previously satisfied.

W. C. PARKE, Marchal II.

Honolulo, Sept 251, 1872.

CHARLES LONG, No. 5 Merchant Street, Has on hand and for sale a Superior

WINES, SPIRITS, ALES Porters, Cordials, &c.

Ruinart, Pere et Fils' Cham-Deinhard & Co.'s Champagne, quarts and pints. Different Brands Cala Champagne, do Le Prieme Cantanne Claret, Chateau Laffite Claret, Chateau la Rose Claret, Claret in Casks and on draught,

California White Wine, on draught, Liebfrauenmilch, Hockheimer, Superior California Hock, Direct from the Vinyard, and guaranteed pure jule

of the grape Port and Sherry Wines, Casks and Cares. Port and Sherry Wines, on draught. Fine Old Madeira, direct from Cadir.

Cordials, in out glass decenters,
Ponfail Amour, Anisette, Han Verte,
Creme de Cassis, Ean de Vie de Dantzio,
Curaçon, Absinthe, Maraschino,
Martell's and Hennessey's Brandy, casks and case Superior Old Bourbon Whiskey. Also a few gallons Superior Bourbon Whiskey for

Pure White Gin, in Quarter Casks. Pure White Gin in cases, 4 dozen each, rin in cases, 2 dozen sach Gin in cases, I dozen each. Gin in cases, 15 bottles each, Gin in baskets, dozen gross each.

A Large Assortment of Bitters, Angestara, Boker's, Hufsland's, I. X. L., Hoetet-ters, Humboldt's, Pipifax, Sumora Sansenain, Fenet

ger All the above will be sold as Cheap as any her house in the city, either in boad or duty paid. No Traveling Agent Employed. (See

Notice.

THE Undersigned being about to leave A this Kingdom, requests that all accounts against him be handed to Mr. THEO, H. DAVIKS for settle-ment: [37-ht] JAMES HAY WODEHOUSE. LEGAL NOTICES.

DEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF te of the lete Highness M. EEECAN SOR, demond

REISTLA W. ALLEN. Jee. E. Bannary, Deputy Clerk. IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF LINDSKY, into of Warrow, S. Robnin, Horry, At Chambers, Circuit Judge Third Judietal B wallen Islands.

A. R. LANDSKY, into of Waccook, S. Robaio, Revenue decreased, Ar Christbere, Christf Jurge Third Judiced Box trict, therealism Lakande.

Proper application having been made by Mary Lindson; that a day be appointed for the bearing of the panel of the will of the late G. K. Lindson and also that letters restaminatory be inside to bee.

Therefore SATURDAY the 9th day of Xeongalon mags, at the hour of 10 a. N. at the Court Humon at Walmes, South Kindsky, Hawaii, it heads appointed as the time and place for heaving the said application and say shreling the said application and say shreling the said application. CHARLES FREEDRING MARINE MARINES.

Citable Freedring Kinds and Say shreling the said application and say shreling the said application. Set Judice Judicial T street.

September Zhel, 1872. CHRECET COURT OF THE POURTH

Judicial Circuit. Skinsi, m. August Torm. 2. B. 100 AKI, Libelliant for Divisors, vs. Pl. NOHO, Respondent. In the above entitled liber for divisors. It is more unfor that a degree of divisors from the board of matrimary he a forced in faces of the solid Aki of the cause of the adultory with the terms thereof, unless oufficient mans shall are

CHRCUIT COURT OF THE POURTS.

JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, SAUAL, see Assess Term, &
D. 1872. KAIKA, Divileas for Greece, to: KAILAISERAL
In the above entitled Libed for Element, in come amount
that a feature of discuss from the board of marketings to one

DEFORE THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE

RAAUWAL. In the above entitled that for Inverse, it is now ordered that a decree of divorce from the heyd of sastriance to entered that a decree of divorce from the heyd of sastriance to entered is feater of the said Mary Ann Kilwech Empress of the case of the habital feature of the said Mary Ann Kilwech Empress of the said Wilson Hough's fixed the transit should atthe the my pitation of our months from the days of the others agent implicate with the terms them of bases of the others agent implicate with the terms them of bases of the others agent implicate with the terms them of bases of the dark of the me which are attential topy of this order in the towermous forces and Ke do them be suffered as successive we had the first preliminary has be within any many within either the sand of this metar that all persons interesting

N. Histor Personnes, Ja.
27-01 (Tork Circuit Court Inc. Assistant Courts.

NOTICE.

PROPER APPLICATION HAVING BEEN Wahines, Katal, Sept. 18th, 1872.

NOTICE.

WHOPER APPLICATION HAVING BEEN

NOTICE.

HAVE THIS DAY PURCHASED THE interest of Mr. Elisha H. Allan in the Sugar Pina-tation of Onomea. All persons the have claims against the plantation will present them to me for payment, and I am alone responsible for the flatters incur of the plantation.